BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1840.** **3,222.**

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Oct. 9, 1840.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs. 1
Ship's Articles.....	,, 1
Policies of Insurance.....	,, 1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds.....	,, 8
Bills of Lading.....	,, 8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,, 8

A. MINASICAN begs to inform the Inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity, that he will, on Saturday first, the 10th instant, open his Exhibition Rooms in Calbadavee Street for their Amusement.

The Entertainments will consist of a variety of Chemical Experiments, a Splendid Collection of Mechanical Figures, which will be managed by an experienced hand. Several specimens will also be given of the far-famed Jugglery of the East—with a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Doors to open at ½ past 8 P. M. performance to commence at 9 precisely.

The exhibition will be continued weekly, on the same night, and at the same hour.

Tickets, Rs. 3 each, to be had of Mr. D. F. GONSALVES at Mr. L. BARRETTO, Hummum Street, Fort, No. 9, or the Exhibition Rooms.

ADMISSION.—2 *Gentlemen*, 2 *Ladies, or a Gentleman and a Lady* for a Ticket.

N. B. The language used by the Performers in the course of the entertainment will be Hindoostanee.

Bombay, 8th October 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on the Custom House Bunder to-morrow at 3 P. M. the undermentioned on account of those concerned, 22 Bags of Sugar Marked N. G. received ex "Recovery" from Calcutta.—Bombay, 9th October 1480.

ON Tuesday the 13th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction at his residence near Tar Deo, the Household Furniture and Effects of Captain *D. Davidson, Assistant Commissary General* proceeding on Field Service. The same consists of Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Queen's Ware, Books, Pictures, the usual articles of Household Furniture appertaining to a well furnished House, Wines (*amongst which is a small quantity of choice Madeira imported direct from the Island.*) Porter, Beer, Dispense furniture, Culinary Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(Unless previously disposed of)

A pair of handsome young Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Buggy Horse, a Bay Saddle Horse, a nearly new Shigram, a very handsome Buggy nearly new, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Saddle, Bridle &c. the Articles will be on view from Thursday the 8th Instant, Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 9th October 1830. (*)

FOR SALE.—On Commission, a new and Valuable Collection of Books amongst which are British Statesmen of the times of Geo. IV. "*Soane's* Life of the Duke of Wellington," "*Vernet's* Life of Napoleon" "*Paul and Virginia*" richly illustrated in one Volume Imperial Gilt, "*Don Quixote*" 3 Vols. with illustrations in the same style, "*Lalla Rookh*" and "Arabian Nights" with illust ations by "*Smirke*" Female Beauty as preserved by Regime and the Art of Dress, British Anthology in 8 Volumes, Selections from the Edinburgh Review, 4 Vols. Quarto, "*Montgomery Martin's*" British Colonies 5 Volumes, bound in Cloth, "*Playfairs*" Natural Philosophy, Romance of History, "*Devights*" Theology, "*Crudens*" Concordance, Landscape Album, Portrait Gallery of distinguished French and numerous other popular Works. Catalogues may be had of

Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1840. (*)

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, an assortment of well finished Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Holster and Pocket Pistols, of Messrs. WILLIAMS and POWELLS Manufacture.—Meadow Street, 9th Oct. 1840. (*)

SUPREME COURT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration (with the Last Will and Testament annexed) of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of MARY HELEN PEREIRA late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON Esquire the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of October 1840.

For J. P. LARKINS,
C. H. BAINBRIDGE,
Petitioner's Proctor.

SUPREMA CORTE.

TENDO se requerido a Suprema Corte de Judicatura em Bombay para conceder Cartas de Administraçaõ (da ultima vontade e Testamento annexado,) das bens dereitos e creditos da defuncta MARIA HELLEN PEREIRA, habitante Portugueza de Bombay ao Senhor SPENCER COMPTON, Registro da dita Honoravel Corte, todos interessados no mesmo saõ por este informado.—Bombay, 8 de Oitobro de 1840.

pora J. P. LARKINS,
C. H. BAINBRIDGE,

ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE.—At the Rooms of the undersigned, an Invoice of very superiorly fitted up Brass and Iron Bedsteads, admirably adapted for Officers proceeding on Field Service. Particulars and prices of each will be furnished on application to

ROBERT FRITH & Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale, on Commission—The Queen's Army Lists for 1840, shewing the Rank, Standing and Services of every Officer in the Service, Price Rs. 7.

FOR SALE.—A High Cast Bay Arab Horse aged.

For Particulays Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

On 126 *Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of* 1841.

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	40	Tickets.
1	Do. of.....	20	do.
1	Do. of.....	10	do.
1	Do. of.....	5	do.
5	Do. of one Ticket each	5	do.
10	Do. of ½ do. do.	5	do.
20	Do. of ¼ do. do	5	do.
80	Do. of ⅛ do. do.	10	do.
416	Do. of 1-16 do.	26	do.

535 Prizes Total 126 Tickets.

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND Co, and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY'S Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND Co.
Projector.

BOMONJEE DADABHOY,
Trustee.

SILVER TEA SERVICES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14. Cornhill, London. Submit the prices of the following TEA and COFFEE SERVICES. The Cottage Pattern is plain, standing on shell feet, the Tea and Coffee-pots with a flower ornament on the lids. The King's Pattern is richly chased. The shape of either is new and elegant.

COTTAGE PATTERN.

	£	s.	d.
Strong Silver Tea-pot.....	10	16	6
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover...	9	3	6
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover...	13	0	0
Ditto Coffee-pot.....	13	11	0
Complete.....	£46	11	0

KING'S PATTERN.

	£	s.	d.
Strong Silver Tea-pot.....	10	15	0
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover..	9	16	0
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover...	13	13	0
Ditto Coffee-pot.....	13	13	0
Complete.....	£47	14	0

A variety of upwards of fifty Tea and Coffee Sets are in the Ware Rooms, with every article requisite for the side-board or plate-chest.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

LADIES FINE GOLD NECK-CHAINS.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9, Cornhill, London, offer a large variety of Ladies Fine Gold Neck-Chains of the Matted, Ring and Cable Patterns, a yard and a quarter long, at the following prices, according to the weight:—

	£	s.	d.
The weight of 3 sovereigns..	4	4	0
The weight of 4 sovereigns..	5	5	0
The weight of 5 sovereigns..	6	6	0
The weight of 6 sovereigns..	7	7	0
The weight of 7 sovereigns..	8	8	0
The weight of 8 sovereigns..	9	9	0
The weight of 9 sovereigns..	10	10	0
The weight of 10 sovereigns..	11	11	0

The most elegant spangled-star, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Watchmaker, No. 9, Cornhill, London, submit very large STOCK of GOLD WATCHES, the whole of which are made and finished under the careful inspection of experienced workmen, on their own premises, and each is warranted for correct performance.

SIZE FOR LADIES.

Fine Vertical Watches jewelled, in engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	£10	10	0
Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled with double backed engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	12	12	0
Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, with double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	14	14	0

SIZE FOR GENTLEMAN.

Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, seconds, and double backed gold cases, warranted.....	14	14	0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, second and enamel dials, warranted....	17	17	0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, seconds, double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	21	0	0

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had in gold hunting cases for £3 3s. each extra.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs PARRY. DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms abovementioned.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate, may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY and SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this Country, a Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of prices, illustrated with sixty engravings, and now distributed through their Correspondents, free of cost, on application.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*.

STRONGLY PLATED CURRIE DISHES.

A. B. SAVORY AND SONS,

Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London.

SUBMIT the prices of the following patterns of Strongly Plated Currie Dishes, with Silver handles and edges and silver shields for engraving the crest or coat of arms.

THE GADROON PATTERN.

	£	s.	d.
Four strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers.....	10	10	0
Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers.....	12	12	0

THE FLOWER PATTERN.

Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers..... 13 10 0

Warmers for hot water with silver feet and handles, to match either of the above sets of Dishes, £9 9s. the set of four.

The handles of covers of either of the above sets of dishes may be taken off so as to form eight dishes when required.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co, Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE. & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS.—Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, offer the best SHELL BORDERED SILVER WAITERS, of every size, with plain centres, at 8s. per oz., or with chased centres, at 8s. 6d. per oz.

Price, with Chased Centres.	£	s.	d.
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 8 in. diameter 12 oz at 8s. 6d..	5	2	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 9 in. diameter 17 oz.....	7	4	6
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 10 in. diameter 20 oz...	8	10	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 12 in. diameter 30 oz.....	12	15	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 15 in. diameter 42 oz..... .	17	17	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 18 in. diameter 86 oz.....	36	11	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 20 in. diameter 124 oz... ...	52	14	0

The Plate Rooms of this Establishment contain a large and choice selection of every article requisite to complete a service.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co. Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

VICTORIA PATTERN PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, in addition to their many patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, have finished this very elegant new pattern, after the admired style of Louis XIV. The following are the usual weights :—

	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 dozen Victoria Pattern Silver Table Spoons.....	40 at	6	6..	13	0	0
1 dozen ditto ditto. Table Forks.....	40 at	6	6..	13	0	0
1 dozen ditto ditto Dessert Spoons.. .	25 at	6	6..	8	2	6
1 dozen ditto ditto Dessert Forks..	25 at	6	6..	8	2	6
1 pair ditto ditto Gravy Spoons.....	13 at	6	6..	4	4	6
1 ditto ditto Soup Ladle.....	11 at	6	6..	3	11	6
4 ditto ditto Sauce Ladles.	12 at	7	0..	4	4	0
4 ditto ditto Salt ditto (gilt bowls).....				1	18	0
1 ditto ditto Fish Slice (pierced and strong) ...				3	4	0
1 dozen ditto ditto Tea Spoons.....	14 at	7	0..	4	18	0
1 pair ditto ditto Sugar Tongs.....				1	3	0

Fiddle pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at..... 6s. 2d. per ounce.
King's pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at..... 6s. 4d. ditto.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this country a pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different Articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches. It will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are as those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents,

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above named Firms on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, respectfully announce that they have established Correspondents in this country, through whom may be obtained, direct from England, Services of Plate, &c. suited to this climate, to be paid for on arrival out. A pamphlet is published for distribution, containing detailed list of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches; it will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the money for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the abovenamed Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1840.

Mr. J. W. Langford, acting collector of Tanna, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1840.

Mr. J. Pyne, received charge of the office of collector of land revenue and sea customs, and reporter general on external commerce, from Mr. J. Muspratt, on the 1st instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 18) dated the 31st July last.

Public Department.
No. 18 of 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

We have to inform you, that we have appointed the undermentioned persons Writers for your presidency, with the rank expressed in their respective certificates, vizt.

Mr. William John Rivett Carnac.
,, William Agnew Goldfinch.
,, Astley Cooper Travers.
,, John Henry Fraser Stewart.
,, John Forbes David Inglis.
,, Charles Forbes.

We are &c.

London the 31st July 1840 } (Signed) W. B. BAYLEY, ,, G. LYALL, & others.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 17) of the 22nd July last.

Public Department.
No. 17 of 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

We have to inform you, that we have granted respectively to Mr. Metcalfe Larken, and Mr. A. W. Jones, both of your civil establishment, a further extension of leave, for the period of three months.

We are &c.

London, 22nd July 1840. } (Signed) W. B. BALEY, ,, G. LYALL, & others,

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 2) dated 22nd July 1840.

Ecclesiastical Department.
No. 2 of 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

Para. 1st. We have to inform you, that we have appointed the Reverend George Morison, an assistant chaplain on your establishment.

2nd. His appointment having taken place prior to the date of our dispatch, establishing a new grade of assistant chaplains, and having been made to supply a vacancy which had previously occurred, he will receive the allowances fixed for the higher class of assistant chaplains, and will rank next to the Reverend Claudius Sandys.

We are &c.

London, 22nd July 1840. } (Signed) W. B. BALEY, ,, G. LYALL, & others.

Surgeon Doig, staff surgeon at Ahmedabad, to perform the civil duties of that station, on surgeon Johnstone's departure on sick certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1840.

D. Greenhill Esquire, puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 20th instant, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1840.

No. 629 of 1840.—Major General Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart. K. C. B. being about to proceed to Europe for the benifit of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Fendall of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, to Command the Poona Brigade, until further orders.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council cannot allow Major General Sir Thomas Willshire, Bt. K. C. B. to leave India without expressing deep concern for the cause that deprives Government of the Services of so experienced and valuable an Officer, after the honors so recently conferred on the Major General by his Sovereign, for his late distinguished Services on the Field, services that have called forth the admiration of his country, and thanks of both Houses of Parliament, nothing remains for this Government to add, beyond wishing that gallant Officer a speedy restoration to health.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1840.

No. 630 of 1840.—The following appointments are made on the personal Staff of Major General Brooks, Commanding the Force in Upper Scinde.

Lieutenant Lewis of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Aid-de-Camp.

Captain Macan of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Persian Interpreter.

No. 631 of 1840.—Lieutenant Harry Barr, is allowed to visit the Mahableshwar Hills, on private affairs, with leave of absence for one month from the 8th instant.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1840.

No. 632 of 1840.—Lieutenant Robertson, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Revenue Surveyor in the Deccan, be permitted to join his Regiment on Field Service.

No. 633 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Infantry portion of the Force being assembled at Sukkur, be organized into two Brigades of the 2nd class, and to appoint Colonel Valiant, K. H. and Colonel Farquharson, respectively, to command them.

From the time the above arrangement may take effect, Kurrachee will cease to be a 2nd Class Brigade Command, and will become until further orders, a Cantonment Command in charge of the Senior Officer.

No. 634 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, para. 1st, of the Hon'ble Court's Letter No. 50, dated 31st July 1840.

The friends of Private Nathaniel Barnard Broughton of the European Regiment at your Presidency, having paid into our Treasury the sum required by the Regulations, for his discharge and passage to this Country, we authorize you to grant Private Broughton his discharge from the Company.s Service, and provide him with the usual Charter party passage at the Company's expense.

No. 635 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed :

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, dated Rajcote the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant Williams of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1840.

No. 636 of 1840.—By a resolution passed in the Judicial Department dated 29th ultimo, Captain A. P. LeMessurier of the 2nd Bombay European Regiment, is appointed to act as Commandant of the Poona Police Corps, during the absence of Lieutenant Rudd on Field Service, or until further orders, on the departure of Captain Bartlett for Allygaum.

No. 637 of 1840.—Lieutenant G. C. Kemball, of the 1st Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer at Deesa, without being withdrawn from Regimental duties.

No. 638 of 1840.—The following temporary appointment is made.

Captain J. E. Parsons, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major General P. Delamotte, C. B. Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, during the absence of Lieutenant Delamotte on duty with his Regiment in Scinde, or until further orders.

No. 639 of 1840.—Mr. Vernon Carter, is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment from the 12th ultimo, and promoted to Ensign.—The date of his rank has already been settled.

No. 640 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed :

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, dated Rajcote 2nd ultimo, directing Lieutenant Threshie to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, and 14th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders, in consequence of there being no Officer doing duty with these Regiments, qualified to act as Interpreter.

An order by Major Forbes, Commanding in Upper Scinde, dated Sukkur 31st August last, appointing Lieutenant Falconer of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to three Companies stationed at Shikarpore until further orders.

No. 641 of 1840.—Captain C. Hunter, Paymaster S. D. A. is appointed Field Paymaster to the Force assembled in Upper Scinde. Captain Lyons continuing Deputy Paymaster in Upper Scinde.

Captain J. E. Parsons of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Acting Paymaster S. D. A. during Captain Hunter's absence, or until further orders.

No. 642 of 1840.—Adam Shea, John Sansman, and John Shandley, Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital are permitted to reside and receive their Pensions in India.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1840.

No. 643 of 1840.—Lieutenant De'Arcy, of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment, is appointed an Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of the Honorable the Governor, vice Lushington resigned—Date of appointment, 15th August last.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1840.

No. 644 of 1840.—Captain Foster, Superintendent of Roads &c. is directed, as a temporary measure, to take charge of the Office of Major Waddington, Superintending Engineer of the Southern Provinces, to enable the latter Officer to proceed immediately on Field service.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1840.

No. 645 of 1840.—Captain H. Stockley, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, received charge of the Deputy Commissary General's Office, from Captain Davidson, on the 1st instant.

No. 646 of 1840.—A Furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Assistant Surgeon P. Cannan for the benefit of his health.

No. 647 of 1840.—Ensign J. B. Dunsterville of the 2nd European Regiment, allowed leave of absence for a period of two years, to proceed to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

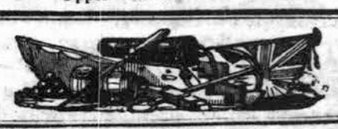
Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4th,—Lieut. J S. Unwin, Artillery, from Poonah.
do. 6th. Asst. Surgeon Hunter, Queen's Royals, from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt., from Poonah.
do. do. Ensign W. S. Horwood, 14th Regt., from Poonah.
do. 7th. Lieut. Wingate, 2d or Queens Royals from Poonah.
do. 8th. 2d Lieut. Hawkins, Artillery, from Nuggur.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon Richard Woosnam, from do.
do. do. Capt. Fraser, Staff from Mhar.
do. do. Ensign Fanning, 9th Regt. N. I., from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7th.—Capt. D. G Duff, 16th Regt., to Aden.
do. 8th. Lieut. G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt., to Upper Scinde.



Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1840.

No. 109 of 1840.—Mr. Purser Taynton is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1840.

No. 110 of 1840.—Lieutenant Jenkins, Assistant Political Agent at Aden, has been allowed to proceed to England on sick certificate from the date of the sailing of the Victoria from that Port, and by a resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 29th ultimo, Lieutenant C. Cruttenden has been appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent until further orders.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg, Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Oct. 7th, Barque Ann, John Salkeld, Master, from Liverpool 24th June.
Do. 7th, Barque Royal Saxon, Geo. Black, Master, from Liverpool 14th June.
SAILED.—Oct. 6th, The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. A. H. Gordon, Comg., to Kurratchee.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Shannon, Mahi and Taptee.	Sesostris.
CUTTERS.	Cleopatra.
Emily and Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	William.
Julia,	John Mitchell.
Crown,	Gilmore.
John.	Amazon.
Allan Ker,	Ellen.
Westmoreland,	Recovery.
John Campbell.	Herculean.
Kingston.	Orleana.
Thomas Bold	Bombay.
Dartmouth.	James Morgan.
Sarah	Ann.
John Garrow.	Royal Saxon.
Madonna.	

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Maria,
Cauderbux.	Ruby.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ardaseer.
Caroline,	Cornwallis.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Sultana.
Colonel Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahiman.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia,	Fanny,
Essavie	

FRENCH. PORTUGUESE.

La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.

Time of High Water.

OCTOBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
9th Friday.....	9 32	9 55
10th Saturday.....	10 14	10 30
11th Sunday.....	10 49	11 8

Diary of the Week.

Oct. 9—Friday.—St. Denys
10—Saturday.
11—Sunday.—17th Sunday after Trinity.—Full Moon.
12—Monday.
13—Tuesday.—Transl. of King Edw. Confr.
14—Wednesday.
15—Thursday.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, October 9, 1840.

THE following vessels arrived since our last; October 7, Barque *Royal Saxon*, G. Black, Master, from Liverpool 14th June; Do. Barque *Ann*, John Salkeld, Master, from Liverpool 24th June.

AN Inquest was held at Mahim the day before yesterday, on the Body of an aged Portuguese Bhandaree Woman, who had been drowned in a Pool of water by the side of a Paddy Oart there—and a Verdict returned "of found drowned." It appeared the deceased had been at the place with some clothes to wash.

BY this day's *Government Gazette*, we were much pleased to see a number of Native Gentlemen of all perssuasions appointed to be Justices of the Peace. We are of opinion that a nomination of this nature is one of the soundest measures of Policy effected by the Legislature for years. We subjoin the List as given in the official Paper.

Aga Mahomed Jaffer; Ardaseer Hormusjee; Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia; Bappoo Vicajee; Ball Gungadhur Shastry; Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady; Cursetjee Rustomjee; Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee; Cursetjee Jemsetjee; Dhackjee Dadajee; Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia; Framjee Cowasjee Banajee; Hormusjee Bhiccajee Chinoy; Jagannath Sunkersett; Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba; Mahomed Ally Rogay; Manockjee Limjee; Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan; Muncherjee Pestonjee; Munmohundass Davidass; Nowrojee Jemsetjee, and; Venaick Row Gungather Shastry, Esquires.

WE have received Calcutta Papers to the 25th and Madras to the 29th Ultimo, by the latter Post we also received a *Canton Register* of the 7th of July. We have given Extracts especially from the *latter*, but there is very little interesting in them, scarcely a word is said of the Expedition beyond the certainty of its having proceeded to the Island of Chusan. Some severe observations are made on the want of strictness evinced in enforcing the Blockade of the Canton River. We trust the matter will be looked to. If we wish our cause to prosper in China, there must be no hesitation, all should be vigour and promptitude. Some Junks laden with Salt appear as yet the only Trophies of the War. For the rest the Editor of the Register appears to fall

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foul of the Superintendant, and condemns much of what he has done, and what he has not. On consulting the Madras Papers we cannot find what vessel brought the News from the Celestial Empire, which is rather extraordinary, as the Post Mark of the Register bears September 29th on its envelope, the very day of the publication of the Madras Journals.

Since writing the above we have received Moulmain Papers to the 5th of August. They contain an account of the Coronation of the King of Burmah and state that the whole country, apparently once more enjoys internal peace and quiet. The Siamese Court is much astonished at our temerity in attacking the Brother of the Sun and Moon and the long tails; and the Chinese Merchants at Bankok were loading their Junks as usual for Canton, and we hope the Cargoes will prove rich, when overhauled by our Jolly Jack Tars.

We have heard that after Major Clibborn's affair, the Political Agent at Hydrabad made a requisition for another Regiment, as he required the 8th N. I. to advance from Kurrachee, and in consequence, a suggestion has been made by the authorities in Cutch, that the 20th N. I. shall proceed from Bhooj on being relieved by a regiment from Guzerat or Bombay, but instead of going to Kurrachee that it should march *via* Ballyarree and Meerpoor (which is parallel with Hydrabad) direct on Sukker, and the 8th be kept at Kurrachee. Now this certainly seems an extraordinary arrangement, for Hydrabad is only 70 miles from Sukker while from Bhooj the distance is about 230 miles, with an arduous march across the Run, which at this season of the year, will probably be covered with water for some miles. We should have thought it would have been easier and quicker work, for the 8th to ascend the Indus in Boats, and the 20th to have proceeded to Kurrachee via Mandavee, and taken up their station. The 20th have been in Guzerat, Kattywar and Cutch since 1828, and been much knocked about. The 8th have come from the healthiest and quietest station in India i. e. Sattarah. We know that both are very fine Regiments, and both are no doubt emulous of the Renown to be acquired in the approaching Campaign. But there are many minor considerations of expence, which must be looked to even by the stoutest soldier. We hear that Camels are only procurable in Cutch at very high rates, and looking at the length and difficulty of the Journey, we may anticipate *a pretty general average* in the means of carriage, and the consequent great losses which will fall on both officers and men It is not known whether government has given its sanction to this arrangement, but it is probable a further augmentation of the force in Scinde is still contemplated. As a pendant to the above information of Military movements we learn that the 15th Regiment N. I. is to march down from Malligaum to the Presidency almost immediately. We have no doubt the presence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief here, will give an impetus to all the expected movements; while the rumour of the magnitude of our preparations will no doubt precede our Forces and strike a dread into the hearts of our enemies. The approach of the cold season is propitious to Field movements, and we trust soon to have to record such a catalogue of successes in Scinde, as will efface from our memory, all the disasters of which the last few months have been so sadly prolific.

In common with a great portion of the European community of this Island, we have been for days looking anxiously at the different Flag Staffs for the expected signal of a Steamer. The Victoria however comes not, and we begin to fancy some delay has occurred in our hitherto capital overland arrangements. Should there be a War in Egypt, and a Blockade of Alexandria, and a consequent interruption of the communication by Suez, we still trust that the Euphrates route will remain to us, and that so much money and labour lavished on our operations there, will *for once* be turned to good account. A most absurd story was afloat in the Bazaar yesterday among the Natives, that a Steamer had been taken by a French Frigate, but we are of opinion if even Hostilities had been declared between France and England that the News could not precede the arrival of the *Victoria* in Bombay. Could it however be possible for France to get a Fleet out in the Indian Seas at the present moment, our Trade might be very much hurt, as from the employment of our Ships of War on the China expedition, we could scarcely do more than protect our own Harbour, and much mischief might ensue before active means of defence could be found. The *Dordogne* alone which left us only the other day, if she got early intelligence of a War might cause much loss. The Steamer *Sesostris* is we rather opine the only vessel here that could attack her with a certainty of success. We sincerely hope that a few hours will relieve all our anxieties. For Editors have every Public (as well as private) reason for dreading the stoppage of their correspondence, and if we do not get our Overland Dispatches we are like Miss Quickly's description of Doll Tear sheet.

"Sick of a calm: yea, good sooth."

We have perused a letter in the *Bombay Times* of the 7th Inst. signed ENQUIRER "ON THE USURY LAWS," and quoting Jeremy Beutham in favor of the expediency of abolishing them in England altogether. With all due respect for "ENQUIRER" and his Authority Mr. Beutham, we are of opinion, that so far from the Usury Laws producing any harm, they have done incalculable good in preserving the young and unwary, from avarice and extortion.

Our Contemporary of the *Times* in his Paper of the 23rd of September has shewn, that a partial repeal of the Usury Laws in England, to use the emphatic words of Lord Wharncliffe had caused "THE GREATEST CRUELTY AND "OPPRESSION." These Laws have existed 126 years since the days of Queen Anne, and have been found salutary, and protective, while Jeremy Bentham's dabbling experiments in legislation, have only been tried two years and according to Lord Wharncliffe have produced effects, which every humane person must shudder to contemplate. But we have less to do with their working at home, than with the suggestion which has so often forced itself on our minds, of the propriety of similar enactments for this country. In Bombay for example, 9 per cent is charged in all money transactions, but in loans, 25 to 50, and even Cent per Cent are frequently given. Look at what takes place in a Regiment constantly between the Sepoys and their Soucars, as they call the roguish Banians and Marwarry's who deal out their daily food. A poor Sepoy gets into debt, perhaps for a child's marriage or the obsequies of a relative or some other contingency, he wants we will say 15 rupees for the purpose i. e. two months pay, he goes to his Soucar who takes some of his Silver Ornaments if he has any, or clothes or goods in pledge, and then besides that, an acknowledgement for 18 rupees, after binding him down to pay the amount back by regular Monthly instalments, and charging moreover 2 Pice per Month interest on each rupee, over and above the premium of 3 rupees agreed on in the Note of hand. Now with these facts before our eyes how can we say that some enactments to prevent such extortion are not required. To be sure the example we have cited relates to little transactions, but (as Mr. Partridge would have gloried to have quoted from the Eton Grammar)

"Sic Parvis componere magna Solebam"!!!

and great matters are carried on in an equally extortionate manner, as many Bonds granted in the heedlessness of youth too painfully urge on some of the European Community, who suffer for their carelessness and extravagance at that unreflecting period of existence. As we have a Legislative Council sitting in Calcutta to compile a Code of Laws, which are to be a monument of genius and acute legality, we would humbly recommend the subject of "Usury Laws for India" to the consideration of its members. We shall conclude our remarks with a quotation from one of the greatest men who ever wrote. Lord Bacon says "Usury bringeth the Treasure of "a realm into few hands: for the Usurer "being at certainties, and others at uncer-"tainties, at the end most of the money will "be in the Box.

CHINA.

CANTON REGISTER, JULY 7.

ARRIVED. Blakely, Snipe, from Liverpool 1st March. Charlotte, Liebschwager, from Manila. H. C. armed Steamer Enterprize, Captain West, from Singapore.

SAILED. Luconia, (Am.) Gore, Cometa, (Sp.) Pardoe, and Esperanza, (Sp.) Marcaida, for Manila. Brigand, Paddon, for Singapore & Calcutta. William Barras, Norie, for London. 2nd July, Thomas King, Rounce, for Manilla and Sydney. 5th, Niantic, (Am.) Doty, for new York. Globe, (Am.) Christopher, for Philadelphia.

PASSENGERS. Per Niantic, Revd. P. Parker M. D. R. B. Forbes, Esq., and Captain F. Jauncey.

During the past week. H. M. S. Pylades, Captain Anson, & H. C. Steamers Enterprize & Madagascar, have sailed to join the Admiral.

UNDER DESPATCH. For Calcutta, Kitty. For Bombay, Mavis. For Madras, Soondrapovey. For Singapore touching at Rhio, Iberia.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND. Mary Elizabeth.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA. American. Koscinsko, Panama. Spanish. Dos Amigos, Nueva Victoria.

VESSELS EXPECTED. From London, Francis Yates. From Liverpool, Duan. From Calcutta—— From Bombay, Union. Barrosa. From Singapore, Rose, Clifton, (Trpt.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships. Melville 74, Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C. B. Capt. the hon. R. S Dundas. Wellesley 74, Commodore Sir J. J. B. Bremer, Capt. Maitland. Druid 44, captain H. Smith. Blonde 44, capt. F. Bourchier. Alligator 28, capt. Kuper. Volage 28 capt. Warren. Conway 28, capt. C. D. Bethune. Larne 20, capt. J. P. Blake. Algerine 18, capt. Mason. Pylades 18, captain ——. Rattlesnake (Troop Ship). capt. Brodie. H. C. armed steamers Queen, capt. Warden. Madagascar capt. Dicey. Atalanta capt. Rogers. Enterprize, capt. West.

We have not received any papers by the arrivals of the last week.

H. M.'s ships Blenheim. 47, Inconstant, 36, Pique, 42, Andromacha, 28, Wanderer, 18, Modeste, 18, Columbine, 16, H. M.'s steam frigates Cyclops and Hydra, and the H. C.'s armed steamers Sesostris and Cleopatra, are daily expected; when a sufficient force will, of course, be left in this neighbourhood for the protection of British subjects.

With reference to a commercial treaty with the Government of China,—when we have obtained *reparation, indemnification*, and *certain security for the future*,—then we may discuss a commercial treaty with a humbled aggressor. With reference to the article on the *pseudo*- blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, in the last Canton Press, and comparing it with the subsequent article on *conciliating* the *venerable* Taou-kwang and obtaining the *good* will of the people by *respecting* their *prejudices customs*, and *affections*,—the suspicion is excited that it was not written by the conciliatory editor of the C. P.; and we are rather inclined to attribute it to a correspondent of our own in to day's Register, who signs, himself 'A British Merchant.'—But be this as it may, we shall proceed to prove,—even from the terms of the Chinese proclamation to the natives of the province of Canton,—that the "report that the blockade will not be strictly enforced according to the terms of the notice &c.—*is not a gross libel on the British plenipotentiaries*," as is asserted by the writer of the article in question,

We take the official translation as published in the C. P. of the 27th June:—

Let them therefore bring their supplies and *commodities* (i. e, wares, merchandise) to the several stations of the British forces without fear, in the certainty that they will receive kind protection and just payment.

Now the characters here translated "supplies and *commodities*" are not,—fresh provisions, but,—*goods*—an official phrase always used by the Chinese officers in their proclamations, and under which phrase every article of import and export are included, from cotton down to flints, from tea & raw silk down to kittisols and crakers).

What blockade is this! What men are these who are thus trifling with the law of nations, the orders of H. M.'s government, and disgracing the English nation. We expect to hear that Sir Gordon Bremer has resigned his command in disgust! We shall not abandon this subject.

Before captain Elliot went on board the Melville he told different parties here that he expected the whole of the queen's commission would be in Chusan in a month.

In the taking possession of Chusan is to be the first proceeding of the British forces, we suppose admiral Elliot will find that island on his arrival already in possession of the forces under Sir Gordon Bremer. In that event, in what way will the royally appointed officers proceed to make the truth manifest to H. I. M. that lasting peace and honorable trade may be firmly established?"—We rather suppose that the first step will be to deliver a communication from the English government to the Chinese government, demanding categorical answers in so many hours or days, failing which, a declaration of war will be issued by the admiral, and then *væ victis*.

A fast-boat from Canton has brought the intelligence that a day or two ago all the hong merchants were sent for into the city by the governor, who expressed a wish to see all the foreigners in Canton within the city: this wish he afterwards abandoned; but the hong merchants, when they returned from the city, described the governor as being highly enraged at the capture of the salt junks, and recommended the foreigners forthwith to leave Canton.

Save me from my friends.

Our cotemporary of the Press fills a column and a half of his last paper with the most by captain Elliot unmeaning prattle on the remarks we made last week on the two proclamations issued in the Chinese language; and we are, therefore, obliged to devote the same or a larger space to the ridicule of as much babblement as even the C. P. has ever inflicted on it's readers.

1—"How can captain Elliot forget a thing he has no means of knowing? Does not captain Elliot know that the emperor fully approved of the seizure of the opium *as reported by Lin?* (*vide* C. R. 18th June, 1839): well, how did *Lin* report the seizure? In the following words.

"I have seized 20,283 chests of opium, *which the foreign ships under a dread of the laws, voluntarily surrendered to me.*"

Now the terms on which the high commissioner demanded the opium from captain Elliot we at present do not know: we can but merely guess at them from the tenor of his proclamation to foreigners, issued on the 18th of March; but the *principal reason* which induced captain Elliot to enjoin and require H. M.'s subjects to the opium surrender to him was the *commands* of the high commissioner, as set forth in the exordium to the following public notice.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

"I, Charles Elliot, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the provincial government, together with all the merchants of my own and other foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the high commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honorable officers to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country."

Captain Elliot then proceeds.

"Now I, the said chief superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic majesty's government enjoin and require all her majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of her said majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium belonging to them, or British opium under their respective control?"

The *paramount motives* were, the forcible detention, stoppage of supplies of food, deprivation of servants, the interception of intercourse, &c.; what the other very weighty causes were we are as yet ignorant of; yet if captain Elliot said any thing to the commissioner which implied that he *obeyed* his *commands* we are not surprised that the commissioner reported that the surrender was voluntary.

Lin's report of "the affair at Chuenpe" is not entirely devoid of truth: the Chinese admiral behaved well, and the English corvettes left the ground; possession of the field after a battle was held by the aucients as a proof of victory; but in consequence of this *our* victory, many of the English, at captain Elliot's urgent recommendation, again left Macao!

2. We said, "*it is scarcely correct* to say that the English people *were driven to conflict* to procure supplies of food? which the C. P., after it's not at all unusual manner of misrepresenting and mistating, transmutes into—"*which the Register maintains not to have been the case.*" Again, he changes—"*worst found*" into "*badly found*:" and then he presumes to set his recollection and his "hearing." against the experience of an eye-witness! We now say, that the English people *were not driven* to conflict to procure supplies of food; but what has even this assertion to do with what the editor of the C. P, calls the nature of the fight? if it was a conflict to procure supplies of food it was a voluntary not an unavoidable conflict; provisions were supplied by Chinese boats at Hongkong and lorchas from Macao; & before blood should have been shed for the purpose of procuring supplies of food, a general return of the stores of each ship should have been ordered, and the men put six upon four, or even half allowance, and a requisition should have been made by the captains and officers of the ships to captain Elliot to attempt to procure provisions: but nothing of this was done. The English were *led* or *ordered* on; and when the Chinese officers did their duty and *returned* the fire of H. M's. cutter, what was the result? For information to the *notorious* affair of Kowloon,—*notorious* as being ill-planned, feebly prosecuted, and disgracefully terminated, we must refer to those who unfortunately were present, and the letter of Captain Douglas, in the supplement to the Register of the 26th of last November.

But the remembrance of this piece of consummate folly was fading from the minds of men, when with as great if not greater folly it is publicly brought forward to the recollection of Chinese and foreigners under a false light.—We have heard that captain Elliot—after the fight was done, when—

Night closed around the conqueror's way,
And lightnings show'd the distant hill,
Where those who lost that dreadful day,
Stood few and faint, but fearless still!

expressed, in writing, to a leading British merchant, his regret for his own deeds at Kowloon.

As for the insignficant and ridiculous babble about "venerating"—and here the legerdemain of the editor of the C. P. is at work again, for he changes the active verb, to venerate, into the adjective—venerable; this absurdly designating the *act* of one as the *attribute* of another; and his whole article is but a tissue of inane, senile trifling: a clear proof that he has as good claims as the emperor of China to the epithet of *venerable*! But we will give him the meanings of these words from the latest edition of Todd's Johnson: which, we think, will justify our impression and interpretation that captain Elliot has, by his declaration, conveyed to Chinese comprehension that the queen of England confesses her inferiority and submission to the emperor of China.

To venerate—*to reverence*; venerable—*to be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence*; veneration; *reverend, awful respect*; to reverence—*to regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect*; reverent—*humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.*—

Now, there is another conjuring trick of the editor of the C. P., that deserves our severe notice: he asserts that we, "to suit the argument of the moment, deny that the Chincse, not only ever express, but even that they hold opinions of their own concerning passing events." We first observe that to "suit the argument of the moment" by making misstatements and misrepresentation, has ever been his own course of proceeding, and is particularly exemplified in his last number, as we have already shown and will show still further. Now, what did we say? That the Chinese people are not "the judges of Lin's conduct, and that there is no public opinion in China:" which the editor of the C. P. twists into an assertion that the people never give vent to their discontent &ca.; and instances the fact that we have published translations of lampoons. But he should have recollected that these expressions of discontent & the lampoons emanate from a personal feeling of opposition, which feeling is never excited with reference to the acts of the government officers towards foreigners: and they are not *loud* but deep: and what is public opinion but the opinion of the public *publicly* expressed not the squib of a secret lampooner.

This dull proser then goes on to prate of the intelligence of the *Chinese* people, of their gathering together in the temples to *consult on public affairs*; and then says—"It *may be true* that there is not so much public spirit there as in *England or America*: the constitution of one country being founded on a king, lords, and commons, and the constitution of the other being, as the Americans boast, a pure democracy! whilst the government of China is a pure despotism, as he himself has laboured, heavily enough, to prove in a previous article on a commercial treaty with China! and then, a few lines farther on, he gives us *one* reason for the difference in the degree of public spirit in an Englishman, an American and a Chinese,—that "it may be found in the *absence* of all information on *public subjects*, except such as the mandarins are willing to let the people have! but public spirit properly so called—can only exist where there are public knowledge and public opinion and an unshackled press.

The further prosing is not worth notice, except for ridicule, and that place of most egregious nonsense. "nay, *by representing* to them as venerable, *that which they highly venerate and even worship*!" deserves no forgiveness.

What misrepresentation! What a confusion of ideas is here! captain Elliot's declaration that the gracious queen and the people of the English nation venerate the emperor, is with a nay. called representing to them as *venerable*, that which they *highly venerate*.

The force of folly can no farther go.

To end this riduculous subject: what does he mean by "captain Elliot's figure of speech"! there is no figure of speech at all: it is a volunteered, downright, but untrue, assertion. Captain Elliot, by his absurd declaration, made an unconstitutional use of the queen's title, for the highest personage of the realm is never alluded to even in parliament except by circumlocution; and there was not the least necessity for mentioning either the queen or the emperor.

To proclaim to the Chinese that the queen of England had, in consequences of the acts of the Chinese government generally, sent both land and sea forces to China for the protection of the lives and liberties of her subjects; and that in pryseoution of scuch objects, the property, liberty, and lives of the unopposing natives would be respected and protected, was all that the occasion required: but what does the proclamation to the natives of Canton say? not a word about land or sea forces, but that "royally appointed officers are sent to the coasts of China to the end that &c." *nousev arrons.*

And then *his* thoughts about the object of the expedition! "*ths policy of treating the emperor's person with the greatest respect in such and similar, documents!*" The objects of the expedition have been declared by an English minister; and the *emperor's person* is not present in the document! Then, "we are to obtain satisfaction for insults and reparations for injury, by conciliating as far as can be consistent with the attainment of these objects, the good will both of the nation & its supreme head, by a proper respect for their time honoured prejudices, customs, and *affections!*" O! time-honoured Lancaster! was such namby pamby nonsense ever written before.? The emperor, who has promoted the man who murderd the Black Joke's crew is to be conciliated! we come with armed force to demand *satisfaction* and *reparation* which we are to gain by conciliation! *Che jam satis* pshaw! the nonsense is not worth another word.

Macao, 3rd July 1840.

Sir—The ink is scarcely yet dry with which you conveyed to us the notification of the blockade of the port of Canton by all its entrances, on and after the 28th ulto. Will it be believed that within these two days no one entrance of the port was closed, and even now if any blockade at all be established it is not a complete one And this, sir, is the third edition of the same wretched bungle. Within nine months we have had three of these wordy notices falsified by subsequent events. Practice makes perfect says the old adage; why do we thus blunder on? On the very day that the blockade should have commenced, two foreign ships entered the port, and several salt junks issued thence; the Americans, who were preparing to leave Canton, and the Chinese, who were beginning to tremble at the retribution that seemed at last overtaking them, laugh at, and deride us. Respecting the legality of the blockades formerly declared some doubt might exist, but her majesty's own name has now been invoked; that I should say it, is now dishonored. At the making of our other sage experiments, when our former blockades were "clapped on," our force though adequate was but small; the mightiest armament that has ever been seen within these seas has looked on unmoved at what has of late been doing.

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Surely we have been "fooled to the top of our bent;" surely it is grievous that almost within gun-shot of all those noble and gallant ships which have day by day been gladdening our eyes, I should blush to subscribe myself

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Macao, 3rd July, 1840.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir—If you want one more exemplification of what has already become a common adage amongst us,—"England is not what England was,—" I need only refer you to the present position of affairs in this quarter of the globe.

It is grievous to think that we have again been deceived by the vacillation and weakness of our government and the want of proper arrangement among the officers employed in the expedition recently arrived in these waters: We who for the past 18 months have been groaning under every species of outrage and insult that the Chinese could inflict, at the same time neglected, grossly neglected, by our own government, have all along indulged the hope that the arrival of a British admiral would bring a speedy termination to our hardships and restore us to a position in the society of mankind becoming the subjects of the queen. But how wofully have we been deceived!! where now are all those fair and sanguine hopes which filled our breasts on the eventful 21st June, when the commodore with the first division of the fleet anchored in Macao roads? gone! vanished! and dissatisfaction, vexation, and distrust caused by the present half-and-half, and even these badly executed, measures, have taken their place in the minds of the British community. It is, I believe, pretty well known that the dispatches from the British government by the last mail to their agents in China recommended further attempts being made to restore that milk-and-water, temporising, and degrading policy which England has heretofore pursued towards China, and that the whig cabinet of St. James's, intimidated by the threats and factious opposition of Sir James Graham and his party —who upon subjects of the most momentous interest and concern to the British nation are actuated solely by political animosity in opposing whatever measures the ministers of the crown support,—have sent to their plenipotentiaries here instructions widely different from what the March mail brought out, which last were. I have always understood, based upon the valuable opinions of that sagacious and spirited statesman, Earl Auckland, and the gallant and ever to be lamented admiral Sir Frederick Maitland. With this fearful indecision before our eyes it just be a matter of serious regret to every well wisher of his country that the course of proceeding which the officers at present entrusted with the management of British interests in China might find it expedient and necessary to adopt, in order to carry thro' their operations with credit, is liable to restraint; indeed has already. I may with truth assert, been cramped by the mean, pusillanimous and vacillating spirit which thro' the long space of 30 years has marked the political career of the present foreign minister of England.

Where is the man amongst us who does not feel convinced that this is not a state of things to be put to rights in a day? but, on the contrary, that the most adroit policy, determination of purpose, promptitude of action, and unwearying patience will be requisite before our present difficulties with China can be brought to a successful and honorable termination. With every proper reliance on the power of our country it is quite impossible to expect anything but a most protracted settlement, so long as one of the parties engaged in this interesting game is separated from the scene of action some 10,000 miles and when the moves on board are regulated not by the sagacity and fearless courage which *ought* at all times to distinguish British councils, not by the result of a well digested and matured plan of operations, but when the exigencies of the day give birth to the measures the morrow, and the whole are warped and bent to meet the cabals of a party intoxicated with faction. Though a dense political mist has for a long while enveloped all matters connected with the east, and China in particular, and tho' a gross degree of ignorance at present prevails in England on all such subjects as that now before us, I would not have those representatives of the people, lord Sandon, Sir George Staunton, and others (from whom we *did* expect better things) count too much upon ignorance serving as a cover to their canting and party purposes for the sun is even now above the horizon, and the vapours which have so long obscured the view of the middle & educated classes of Britain from passing events in these far distant regions are fast clearing away, when the said members of our legislature *may* find the views and opinions they now bluster forth with such effrontery rise up in judgment against them.

Enough, Mr. Editor, on this part of the subject, I will now say a few words on occurrences nearer home.

Your contemporary in his paper of to day, has some very sensible remarks on "the blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances," in which every man at all conversant with the question must, I should think, concur. I was one of the many who, when more active measures had been interdicted from home, hailed with extreme satisfaction the announcement on the 22nd of the blockade to be established on the 28th, concluding, of course, that the "commands of H. B. majesty's government" would be most promptly and scrupulously fulfilled.

Has such been the case? certainly not!—The ships did not take their stations at the Bogue till yesterday! why? I hear it said—captain Smith was going out of Capsuimoon on sunday the 28th about noon when the admiral was signalled and, he was called away to wait upon his excellency on board the Melville in Macao roads:—this was all very right, but why did the Volage and Hyacinth not proceed to the Bogue instead of returning to Capsuimoon: or rather, why were they not at their stations at 12 o'clock the night before? On the 28th two American ships went into port, and during the whole of that and the 2 following days numerous junks trading with salt and grain on board passed and repassed the forts by the usual channel. No! the admiral was come! there *might* be *new orders*. Lord Palmerston *might* have changed his mind *once more*, or admiral Elliot, seeing, as he must, the utter uselessness of such half-and-half measures as had been begun might take upon himself the responsibility of trying the effect of a little more energy: all this was very likely to occur to any one, but still, until the order was rescinded, there was no sort of excuse for not establishing the blockade as notified by Sir Gordon Bremer. Well! yesterday the port *was* blockaded, and one salt junk seized and carried to Capsuimoon; but it is only blockaded by *one* not "*all* its entrances." An enormous native traffic goes on daily in sight of the men of war by other entrances than the Bogue: why is that not put a stop to? I fancy this must be what is called "*cherishing the people of the land*:" or is it from there not being enough men of war down here? Why, if the admiral and the fleet are gone only to make what my Lord Palmerston is pleased to call "*communications*" on the coast and to express to the aged Taouk-wang the deep "*venerations*" entertained by our most gracious queen for his imperial majesty, why take away such an overpowering force! two small 18 gun sloops would very much strengthen capt. Smith's hands in maintaining the blockade; and would be very useful in a variety of ways, while it could not detract in any great degree from the startling effect which the British fleet is expected to produce on their arrival in the gulf of Pechele; the high officers won't come down *and look* at the fleet, I should think, but if they did, the "Pylades" and "Cruizer" would not be very much missed, and they would be *a great matter* for us here.

We live in an age of strange anomalies. Were there ever such glaring inconsistencies as we see here before us every day? We hear of the moderation of the British government in not making war upon China; we see our officers issue proclamations expressive of veneration of the British queen and people for the Tartar monarch, and professing good will to the people of the land; but how do our actions correspond with our words? We blockade the ports of the empire, we send a powerful force to seize and occupy Chusan; we harass the people by stopping up their channels of trade; we in fact, do every thing but take the straightforward manly and intelligible course of open hostilities, which in a very short while would secure for us all we want from the Chinese. No good will even result from all our undertakings against this arrogant and conceited government & people till they are made to fear and respect the power of England. *It must and it will come to this*: and it is only putting the evil day farther off if we wait to try negociation or argument with a nation like the Chinese, whose government is one grand mass of corruption and despotism, whose watchwords are perfidy, lying, and deceit.

Your obedient servant,

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

BURMAH.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, JULY 22.

Our news from Burmah during the week is unimportant. The country appears to be comparatively tranquil throughout, and the coronation is said to come off some time during the present month, when all prisoners are to be released and a general amnesty proclaimed. We hope this event will prove the precursor of quiet at home and peace abroad. The country requirest repose, for since the Revolution in 1837, it has been sadly harassed with internal revolts and external doubtful relations.

We learn from Mergui that a sudden and rapid rise of the waters of the Tenasserim River had completely filled the pits and galleries of the Coal Mine, and put a stop to the operations for some considerable time, as the means at hand were very inadequate to a quick clearing of the Mine on the subsiding of the waters. The obstruction appears to have been but temporary, and it was expected that in a few days the Mine would have been again at work. It is said that that respectable personage, "the oldest inhabitant," has never known so great a rise in the River.

From Tavoy, we learn that the mortality among the Cattle continued very heavy, with a consequent scarcity of Rice in the market, owing to the grain dealers keeping back in anticipation of a short crop next season.

JULY 29.—As little has hitherto been known of the Khanite of Khiva, which has lately become an object of considerable interest, we have inserted one portion of an interesting account of it in our subsequent columns, copied from the *United Service Journal*.

We received yesterday Pinang papers up to the 11th instant. The only news relative to Chinese affairs which they contain, we have placed among the extracts. We have, also, transferred an article copied from the *Singapoor Free Press*, into our columns. We think our contemporary seems to be under some misapprehension, relative to the absence of a Declaration of War against the Chinese, by her Majesty. He also thinks the people of China should be left harmless and that the war should be directed only against the Government. The principle is really good and benevolent, but extremely difficult of application.

No intelligence that can be depended upon has been received from Burmah during the week. Reports are as usual abundant, some representing the country quiet and the king most peaceably disposed, while others again are just the reverse and state the country to be overrun with robbers. The truth, we suppose, lies between.

There is an old prophecy in the country that no more than 7 kings of the present family will sit on the Burmese Throne. The present King is the seventh from Alompra and the fear of the prophecy proving true bids fair to *make* it prove so. A disputed succession would devastate the land, but the very prophecy itself would attract numbers to any standard that might be erected, convinced that the present dynasty has come to an end, and hoping to secure something in the general scramble. It is curious to observe how much a prophecy of this kind, existing in such a country as Burmah, tends towards its own fulfilment. It is very probable that much of the present king's police has been guided by it. His long delay in assuming the insignia of empire, though the whole power was concentrated in his hands, and his jealous care of his unfortunate elder brother, may have been the result of fears lest the prophecy should be fulfilled in his person, while on the other hand the people looking on his as the *seventh* of his family, will be disposed to aid rather than to oppose the imagined fates when their work is supposed to commence. The best thing that could happen to Burmah just now, would be, the consolidation and strengthening of the present king's power, the immediate declaration of the heir-apparent, and his investment with a share of power; and lastly, a firm, steady, gohd understanding and friendship with the English. These three points gained, the country would be quiet happy, and the king would transmit his throne, in spite of all prophecies, and be recorded in the great "Yaza-weng," or Historical Record, as one of the best rulers the country ever had.

AUG. 5.—The Bark *Trial*, bound to England, put in here day before yesterday, on account of stress of weather, and we hear must undergo some repairs before proceeding further on her voyage. She left Calcutta on the 23d ultimo, but we do not learn that the overland mail for June had arrived previously to her departure, or that she brings any news of importance.

We are sorry to mention the unfortunate and sudden death of Lieut. Fulton of H. M. 62d Regiment. He was drowned on the 30th ultimo while attempting with two other officers of his Regiment, to go on board the Barque *Maingay*, which was lying a few miles down the river. The boat when going along side the vessel was so nearly upset, that the three gentlemen fell into the water; they all, howe ver, seized a rope which was thrown out to their assistance, but it is melancholy to state, that Mr. Fulton for some reason let go his hold, and although every possible exertion was made to save him, such was the force of the current, he was immediately swept away by it, and was seen no more. We have been favoured with the following copy of the Regimental Order issued on the occasion.

"It is with feelings of deep sorrow that the Commanding Officer has heard of the melancholy death of Lieut. G. J. Fulton, who was drowned in attempting to get on Board the *Maingay* last evening.

"The Officers are requested to wear black crape on their left arms till after the ensuing Sabbath, in token of regard for the memory of their lost companion, who as an Officer and Gentleman will be deservedly regretted in the Corps."

We understand that letters have been received from Bankok by a return overland party, who quitted that place in the middle of June last. The only intelligence they contain is, that the court of Siam is very much puzzled about our expedition to China, being unable to comprehend the question, or our boldness in showing fight against the Celestial Empire. The Chinese traders at Bankok appeared to laugh at the idea of our going to war with them and were loading their junks as usual, all for the benefit, no doubt, of some of the Men of War now in the China Seas. It is highly satisfactory to learn that all restrictions on cattle trade with the Shan States appear to have been removed, and the statement is confirmed by the arrival of several hundred head during the last month.

The coronation of His Majesty the king of Burmah came off on the 10th ultimo, with all due eclat and abundance of festivities which were to last many days after the ceremony was performed. It is usual, we believe, on these occasions, to make extensive promotions and changes among the officers of government, but, we have not heard of any such having taken place yet. Among those looked forward to, is the return of the late Woondouck of Rangoon to his former situation, invested with higher rank and greater powers than he held before. The disturbances in and around the capital are said to have been completely put down, and the country apparently once more enjoys internal peace and quiet.

We copy from the *Pinang Gazette* of the 4th ultimo, the following information in regard to the Steamer now being built at this place.

We learn that the Steamer building at Maulmain on account of the Bengal Government, is progressing very rapidly, and that she is expected to be launched in all December, to be afterwards towed to Calcutta for the purpose of there receiving her engines, which are represented to be of four hundred horse power.—She has been, it is said, contracted to be built for 130,000 Rupees, with 40,000 Rupees for copper and copper fastenings, and though this amount may appear large, the highly popular and eminently esteemed builders (Messrs DARWOOD and BENTLEY) are likely to become sufferers by the contract. She is represented to be of the same model as the Steamer *Sesostris*, is of 800 tons and likely to float by 6 or 8 inches lighter than that vessel.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETT, SEPT. 29.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The *Columbo* has been taken up for the conveyance of a portion of H. M. 55th Foot, to Calcutta, and can find accommodation we understand for about 250 men, she will sail, we believe, about the end of the week. The *Medicis*, a French Ship, has also been tendered for the same Service.

MOVEMENTS ON THE HILLS.—Our Correspondent on the Hills acquaints us that a movement *on* or rather *from* the Hills is talked of as likely to *come off* about the 10th proximo, in consequence of a somewhat strong hint from the Court of Directors received per last Overland indicating that it is *desirable Government should be at its proper post*, but we hope to give fuller particulars in next number!

FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—We regret to learn that the family of Major Dods of the 13th Native Infantry have been just thrown into the deepest affliction by the death of their youngest boy six and a half years of age, who was seized with hydrophobia and expired after ten hours intense agony on Thursday last. The poor little sufferer was, it seems, severely bitten in the arm by a dog about there months ago, but the animal not having been considered in a rabid state, no fears were entertained that ill effects would ensue from the accident, until the moment when unhappily the dreadful disease manifested itself so plainly as not to be mistaken.

THE HYDERABAD COMMISSION.—We learn by the following extract from the *Delhi Gazette* that "the late Nawaub of Kurnoul" was "brother" to His Highness the Nizam, a circumstance which is not noticed in Lodge's latest "Peerage of the Deccan" and which, we think, will rather astonish some of our Hyderabad friends, when they hear of it!—

"The Hyderabad Commission has at length, closed its labours and made its report, which is altogether unfavourable to the Nizam's party, a conspiracy against us having been clearly brought home to his brother, (the late Nuwaub of Kurnoul,) the Ex-Rajah of Satarah and some others and assistance it is alleged was expected from the Punjaub! the whole matter is a monstrous secret, but it has crept out."

LIEUTENANT OLIVER DAY STOKES.—Every class of our readers, and whatever their calling, will, we are quite sure, rejoice with us at learning that Sir Charles Metcalf, Bart, G. C. B. has offered Mr. Oliver Day Stokes late Lieutenant in the 4th Native Infantry, a situation under his Excellency's Government of £300 per Annum. All pecuniary considerations apart, this spontaneous act on the part of the Governor of Jamaica, must be highly gratifying to the friends of Mr. Stokes, as clearly indicative of His Excellency's sense of the hardship of that unfortunate gentleman's case, where of we on the 9th October 1838, gave a detailed statement of facts as elicited in evidence on Mr. Stokes' Court Martial. We are inclined however to think that Mr. Stokes may be induced to decline Sir Charles Metcalf's offer, as we know that a considerable *sensation* has been excited in Leadedhall Street by certain admirably written documents, containing authenticated extracts from the *subsequent* trials of Native Officers of the 4th Regiment, which were last year forwarded to England by the Madras Government, and can hardly fail to produce reversion of the decision of the Court of Directors with reference to the above gentleman.

The resolution of the Court of Directors to remove from their Service any Officer who may be reported by the Local Governments to have been guilty of cruelty towards the Natives of India, is highly creditable to its originators, and tho' we fully admit the right of the East India Company summrily to dismiss from their Service any person with whose conduct they have reason to feel dissatisfied, we consider and are firmly impressed with the belief, that the framers of the original resolution above referred to, never thought of extending the principle to the punishment of such Officers as might have been *already tried* and *punished* by competent Tribunals, in the manner viewed by such Tribunals as to all intents and purposes commensurate with their crimes; and are convinced that they intended it solely as a preventive to violence towards the Natives of India, and as a *certain pnishment* for such Officers as might be *suspended* by the Local Governments, and *applicable to such cases* only; for, we now repeat what we two years ago asserted, namely, that it is highly improbable the Court of Directors would have deliberately framed a regulation so totally at variance with British law, as inflicting a *second* punishment for *one and the same* identical offence, although they might be led to commit an act of injustice thro' hasty oversight. Firmly do we believe that justice will ultimately triumph in Mr. Stokes' case, and that we shall again have the pleasure of seeing this valuable and excellent young Officer on the effective strength of the Madras Army.

CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 25.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A very melancholy accident occurred yesterday morning about 9 o'clock in Puttuldanga street near Tuntunnia. A little boy, about four years old, the son of a poor woman living in that place, was playing in the street, when he was run over by a palanquin carriage. The wheel or wheels passed over his stomach—the boy fainted away, and in that state he was removed to the College Hospital, but he had been not long there, before he breathed his last, to the great grief of his poor mother, whose lamentations for the sudden loss of her only child were really heart-rending. It appeared that the carriage belonged to a Banoc, whose children had gone to school in it. The accident occurred at the time the garry was on its way home. The coachman, however, did not stop, but urged his horse on until he arrived at his master's house, where he ran in and the gate was closed upon his pursuers.

RAPE.—An up country man named Govin darom (a tall powerful fellow) was, on the night of Tuesday, about 9 o'clock, given into the custody of the Burrabazar Thanna, charged with having committed a rape upon the person of a young woman of loose character; named Shyama, about eighteen years old. It appears that some serious injury was done to the woman on the occasion, as she was removed by the Police to a hospital almost in a state of insensibility. The case was to come on yesterday at the Police the woman not being well enough to attend the day previous.

SEIZURE OF STOLEN GOODS.—The Police have just been able to make a pounce of some consequence in Putterghuttah. They have found stolen goods comprising the following; 15 huckeries of salt. 3 bags of salt, 1 bag of sugar, 7 bags of coffee, and 26 slabs of Spelter; the last being marked H. H.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 25.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

We understand that the Preventive Service were last year the means of causing a considerable accession to the usual revenue; consequent on which, Government at the recommendation of the Collector, has sanctioned an increase to the establishment, and eleven or twelve hands have already been taken in.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPT. 24.

In a foregoing column, we have given insertion to a letter from Mr. Walker of the Pro-Catholic Exposition party, another from Mr. Dowing and a protest signed by eleven gentlemen against the proceedings of the meeting held at the parochial house in Moorgehatta. We shall make no remark upon these documents, excepting to put in our protest against the assumption that Mr. J. Lackersteen has for 'two years been exercising his pen in writing against the Catholic College and its Directors.' No proof of the fact that we are aware of has been offered by any of the party, and is just possible that, like others we wot of, the protesters have been hitting away at random and condemning an innocent party. This is a practice against which we consider it a duty to set our face.—We have taken some slight liberties with Mr. Walker's letter as there were two or three passages in it which we could not feel ourselves justified in publishing even under Mr. W.'s authority.

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